[XXIVth Year.] THE [No. 1214.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1768.

The NORTH-BRITON, No. LXI.

To the NORTH-BRITON.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to the Promiſe I made in my laſt Letter, I ſhall now proceed to conſider the *Religious Grievances* of the Americans; which, tho' not carried, as yet, to ſo great a Height as thoſe of *a civil Nature*, are, nevertheleſs, as real, and, if allowed to continue, and to operate their full Effect, may perhaps become, in Time, ſtill more intolerable. What I mean, is, the Deſign that has been formed to introduce into America, the *Epiſcopal Perſuaſion*, as the eſtabliſhed Religion.

This Deſign, which is now no Secret, has juſtly excited the Apprehenſion and Indignation of almoſt every American. They ſay, and they ſay it truly, that it was in order to free themſelves from the Tyranny and Deſpotiſm of the *Epiſcopal Hierarchy*, that their Anceſtors abandoned their native Country, and took Refuge in the barren Wilds of the Weſtern Continent. And, is it to be ſuppoſed, that they will patiently bend their Necks to a Yoke, which neither they nor their Forefathers have been able to bear? Is it to be ſuppoſed, that, after having enjoyed, for ſo long a Time, the Bleſſings of Religious, and conſequently of Civil Liberty, they will tamely forego them without a ſingle Struggle? Thoſe who think ſo, know not human Nature; for every one that knows it, muſt be fully ſatisfied, that there is nothing of which Mankind are ſo very tenacious as of their *religious Principles*; and that almoſt every Attempt to change theſe Principles, in Oppoſition to the Humour of the People, has terminated in the Deſtruction of the Perſon who made it. Witneſs the injudicious and ill-timed Attempt of King Charles the Firſt to introduce into Scotland the *Epiſcopal* Form of Government. For it may be ſafely affirmed, that, notwithſtanding the many rude Encroachments which that Prince had made upon the *Civil* Rights of his Engliſh and his Scottiſh Subjects, neither of theſe People would, at leaſt for ſome Time, have riſen in Arms, had it not been for the violent Step, which his Majeſty took to change the *religious* Principles of the latter. This was the true Source of the Civil Wars; and, in the like Circumſtances, will ever be the Source of Civil Wars. Nor, indeed, is it at all ſurpriſing that it ſhould; for can it be expected, that a People ſhould change their Religion, their Manners, and their Cuſtoms, in an Inſtant, and with the ſame Rapidity with which a Prince, or his Miniſtry, may publiſh the Ordinance that eſtabliſhes a new Religion?

The Truth is, moſt Miniſters conſider the People, as Clay in the Hands of the Potter, which they think they may mould into any Shape they pleaſe; but I am afraid, that our preſent Miniſters will find the Americans compoſed of very different Matter. I am afraid, that, inſtead of Clay, they will find them compoſed of Steel, that will break before it will bend, and will perhaps cut the Hand that ſhall attempt to bend it.

But admitting the Poſſibility of eſtabliſhing *Epiſcopacy* in America, ſuch a Scheme, could it actually be executed, ought to be ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by every Friend to his Country; as, were it once actually executed, it would certainly be attended with the moſt pernicious Conſequences. It was, I think, a Saying of King James the Firſt, No Bishop, no King; and, might I take the Freedom of oppoſing a Maxim of mine *to that Royal Chopper of Sentences*, I would ſay, and, I believe, with equal Truth, No Dissenter, no Liberty. The Dissenters are, and ever have been, the very Life and Soul of *the republican Part of our Government*. They have often ſaved it, when upon the Brink of Deſtruction; and it is to be hoped, they will ſtill ſave it, if ever it ſhould be again brought to the Brink of Deſtruction.

The Puritans,——ſays a celebrated Hiſtorian *, who cannot be ſuppoſed partial to that republican Sect——the Puritans preſerved alive the ſmall Sparks of the Love of Liberty that were to be found in the Nation, during the Reign of Elisabeth, and of the Two firſt Princes of the Stuart Line. And, whatever Ridicule may be thrown upon the Puritans, by ſome Court Sycophants, I muſt confeſs, for my own Part, I would rather be a Puritan, attached to Law and Liberty, than a Churchman, attached to Slavery and Deſpotiſm: I would rather be a Puritan, who can ſit quietly under his own Vine, and his own Fig-Tree, and none to make him afraid, than a Churchman, who is either employed in raviſhing the Vineyards of others; or, who, like Naboth, is in Danger of having his own Vineyard raviſhed from him.

Accuſtomed to think freely in religious Matters, the *Proteſtant* Diſſenters have ever exerciſed the ſame Freedom in their political Speculations. They plainly perceived the abſurd Nature and pernicious Tendency of the Doctrine of *Divine indefeaſible hereditary Right*, and of *Paſſive Obedience*, and *Non-reſiſtance*; and they accordingly rejected it, with the utmoſt Indignation. They boldly maintained, that all Government was inſtituted for the good of the People; that the *Salus Populi* was the *Suprema Lex*; that the Sovereign was only the firſt Servant to the Public; that the Prince, as well as the Subject, was bound to obey the Laws; that the Moment the Prince violated the Laws, the Subject was, at leaſt in that Inſtance, freed from the Obedience; and, that if ever the Prince proceeded to ſuch a Length, as to violate the Laws eſſential to the Conſtitution, the Subject was entirely freed from his Allegiance.

Theſe are the Principles which the Diſſenters have ever embraced, and which they ſtill embrace. Theſe are the Principles, upon which the Civil War was begun, and the Revolution effected. Theſe are the Principles upon which the preſent Family was eſtabliſhed on the Throne, upon which it ſtill poſſeſſes it, and upon which *alone* it can continue to poſſeſs it. And, if ever any Miniſter ſhould be ſo daringly wicked, as to adviſe any Prince of that Family, to violate the Principles, he ought to be puniſhed as a Traitor to his King and to his Country.

But, perhaps, it will be ſaid, that theſe Principles have been always embraced, and with as much Sincerity, by the Epiſcopalians, as by the Diſſenters. If any one ſhould ſay ſo, the whole Engliſh Hiſtory would give him the Lie. Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King James the Firſt, who, when, in the Conference of Divines at Hampton-Court, he exalted his own Prerogative and the prelatical Character, was told by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, *that undoubtedly his Majeſty ſpake by the ſpecial Aſſiſtance of* God's *Spirit?* Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King Charles the Firſt, whom they wickedly intoxicated with ſuch high Notions of the Royal Prerogative, as precipitated him into Meaſures that terminated in his own Deſtruction, and in the Deſtruction of the Monarchy? Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King Charles the Second, to whom they ſuggeſted the moſt arbitrary Councils, and whom they ſtrongly adviſed *to get the Doctrine of Paſſive Obedience enacted into a Law*; and who, when that Prince made a bold, and, unhappily, but too ſucceſsful an Effort, to reign without Parliaments, ſo vigorouſly aſſiſted him in his unconſtitutional Meaſures, that the Hiſtorian † already quoted, expreſsly ſays; "the Clergy eſpecially were "buſy in this great Revolution; and being moved, "partly by their own Fears, partly by the Inſinua- "tions of the Court, they repreſented all their An- "tagoniſts as Sectaries and Republicans, and re- "joiced in eſcaping all thoſe Perils, which they be- "lieved to have been hanging over them. *Princi- "ples, the moſt oppoſite to Civil Liberty, were every "where inforced from the Pulpit*, and adopted in nu- "merous Addreſſes; where the King was flattered "in his preſent Meaſures, and *congratulated on his "Eſcape from Parliaments.* Could Words have been "depended on, the Nation appeared to be running "faſt into voluntary Servitude, and ſeemed even "ambitious of reſigning into the King's Hands, all "the Privileges tranſmitted to them, through ſo "many Ages, by their gallant Anceſtors."

And though they made ſome Oppoſition to the violent Meaſures of King James the Second, yet was it chiefly becauſe their own Order was attacked; for, had that Prince been contented with deſtroying only the Civil Liberties of the Nation, without endeavouring to undermine its Religion, 'tis more than probable that he might have carried his Point, at leaſt for any Interruption he was likely to have met with from the eſtabliſhed Clergy.

True it is, they concurred in the Revolution; but with what Sincerity, the great Number of them who refuſed to take the Oaths to the New Government, and the endleſs Plots and Conſpiracies they hatched againſt it, ſufficiently declare.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that I mean to impute the above Principles and Practices to the whole Body of the Epiſcopal Clergy. God forbid! I know there are ſome of the Epiſcopal Clergy, who are as ſtanch Friends to the Liberty of the Subject, as any Diſſenter in the Kingdom: Witneſs the worthy *Author of the Confeſſional*, and ſeveral others. I only mean to impute them to the high-flying Jacobite Clergy, and to their deluded Followers among the Laity, who never were, and I believe, never will be thoroughly reconciled to *our free Government*. I ſhall begin, I muſt own, to entertain a Suſpicion, that *our Government is no longer free*.

But though I mean not to impute the above Principles and Practices to the whole Body of the Epiſcopal Clergy, I may yet, I am perſuaded, take upon me to aſſert, that the *Epiſcopal Form of Church Government* is much better adapted, than that of the *Preſbyterians*, or of *any other Sect*, to an *abſolute Monarchy*; and for the Truth of that Aſſertion I appeal to the Sentiments of the moſt ſenſible Writers, who have treated of Politics. The Diſtance between the proud Prelate and the poor Curate is almoſt as great, as that between the Grand Monarch and the meaneſt of his menial Servants. The Truth is, the Spirit of Subordination that prevails in the *Epiſcopal Form of Church Government*, is admirably calculated to preſerve *Order*, or rather *Slavery*, in Civil Society; for is it to be ſuppoſed, that a Man poſſeſſed of about Ten Pounds a-Year, will dare to diſobey the Orders of one, poſſeſſed, perhaps, of as many Thouſands?

'Tis an old and juſt Obſervation, that *Superſtition is an Enemy to Civil Liberty*, and *Enthuſiaſm a Friend to it.*——But it is well known, that the Church of England partakes conſiderably of the *ſuperſtitious Character*; and that all the Diſſenters are more or leſs, remarkable for *Enthuſiaſm*. That this is the natural Tendency of Superſtition, will be evident to any one who conſiders the Situation of France, of Spain, or of any other *Roman Catholic Country*, where Superſtition prevails in its full Force, and where the poor People are held in ſuch a ſlaviſh Subjection by their Spiritual and Temporal Rulers, that they are almoſt looked upon as Beings of an inferior Species. It is commonly reported of a *French Biſhop*, who was a Man of Quality, as moſt of the *French Biſhops* are, that, thinking it beneath his Dignity to addreſs his Flock in the uſual Style, *Mes cheres Freres*, or *Dearly beloved Brethren*, he began his Sermon thus; *Canaille chetien, ecoutez la Parole de Dieu*; *Ye Chriſtian Scoundrels, liſten to the Word of* God! Such were the Ideas of a *due Subordination*, with which *Superſtition* inſpired this Right Reverend and Honourable Prelate!

But not only is the *Epiſcopal Form of Church Government, an Enemy to Liberty*, and *a Friend to Slavery*, by the ſtrong Mixture of *Superſtition* which it contains, and by the infinite *Diſtinction* it makes among the different Members, of which it is compoſed: It is likewiſe ſo, by the great Number of uſeleſs Prieſts with which it is incumbered, by the immenſe Wealth poſſeſſed by theſe Prieſts, and by the unequal Diſtribution of that Wealth among the ſeveral Perſons belonging to the Prieſthood.

The *Clergy* of Scotland, if I am rightly informed, do not amount to One Thouſand. The *Clergy* of England, I believe, fall not greatly ſhort of Twelve Thouſand.——So that, ſuppoſing the *Clergy* to bear the ſame Proportion to the *Laity*, in both theſe Kingdoms, England ſhould contain Twelve Times as many Inhabitants as Scotland. But England, according to the higheſt Computation, does not contain above Three, or, at moſt, Four Times as many Inhabitants as Scotland; ſo that, making allowance for the greater Number of People in the former than in the latter, for every *Clergyman* in Scotland, there are at leaſt Three, if not Four in England. And, as the Number of *Clergy* in England, is ſo much larger than in Scotland, their Revenues, it is well known, are proportionably large. The whole annual Revenue of the *Scottiſh Clergy*, does not exceed 80,000 Pounds; a Sum hardly equal to what is poſſeſſed by the *Biſhops alone*, and perhaps not One Tenth of what is poſſeſſed by the whole Body of the *Engliſh Clergy*. And as the annual Revenue of the *Engliſh Clergy* is ſo much greater than that of the *Scotch*, it is divided, it is certain, among the different Members, in a much more unequal and diſproportionate Manner. Few *Scottiſh Clergymen* have leſs than Fifty, and few more than a Hundred Pounds a-Year. But, as I hinted above, ſome *Engliſh Clergymen* have Ten Thouſand, and ſome little more than Ten Pounds a-Year. Such an infinite Difference is there, in the Number of Clergymen, in the Amount of their Revenue, and in the Diſtribution of that Revenue, between the *Epiſcopal* and the *Preſbyterian* Eſtabliſhments; and ſo much more favourable is the former, than the latter, to an abſolute and pure Monarchy! But as the Engliſh Government never was, is not now, and I hope never will be, an abſolute and pure Monarchy, ſo I pray I may never be ſo unhappy as to live to ſee the Time when the *Epiſcopal Perſuaſion* ſhall be extended over the whole Britiſh Dominions; for, if ever that Time ſhould

* Hume.

† Hume's *Hiſt.* 8vo. *Edit. Vol.* viii. *P.* 152.

unfortunately arrive, I will take upon me to affirm, that our Liberties are, from that Moment, irrecoverably ruined.

I will, indeed, admit, that the *Epiſcopal Religion* is the chief Support of the *Monarchical* Part of our Government; and ſo far I wiſh it may always be preſerved in its preſent Condition. But, as I never deſire to ſee the *Monarchical* Part of our Government enlarged, ſo neither do I deſire to ſee the *Epiſcopal* Religion extended beyond its preſent Bounds. Our Government, as I obſerved in my laſt Letter, partakes more of a *Republic* than of a *Monarchy*. The *Epiſcopalians* are the chief Support of the *monarchical* Part of it; the *Diſſenters*, of the Republican: And therefore I wiſh, that there may be always a greater Number of *Diſſenters* than *Epiſcopalians* in the Britiſh Dominions. The *Crown*, God knows! does not at preſent ſtand in Need of any additional Aſſiſtance from the *Hierarchy*. It is daily receiving freſh Acceſſions of Strength, from a Variety of other Quarters; Quarters, which, I am afraid, it is not ſo eaſy to block up; and which yet, if they are not blocked up, will, in Time, confer upon it, ſuch an exorbitant Degree of Power, as will enable it to overturn the Liberties of the Nation.

Let the Miniſtry, therefore, drop their ill-judged Scheme of eſtabliſhing *Epiſcopacy* in America; and let the *Biſhop of London*, who has lately been appointed one of the L—— of Tr—e and Pl———ns, direct his Attention rather to *Temporal* than to *Spiritual* Objects. Nor need he be afraid of being put out of Countenance by the ſuperior Abilities of his fellow Commiſſioners; for, however ignorant he may be of the Nature of Commerce, I will venture to aſſure him, that he cannot well be more ignorant than his Colleagues. *I am*, SIR, *Yours*, &c. L.

FROM THE GAZETTEER AND NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

The Romans, by deſtroying others, were themſelves deſtroyed: Inceſſantly in Action, in the Heat of Battle, in the moſt violent Attempts, they wore out like a Weapon kept conſtantly in Uſe. MONTESQUIEU.

THE Romans, not content with the Fruits of their own fertile Country, carried, through a falſe Notion of Glory, Deſolation, Fire and Sword, through Aſia, Africa, and the greateſt Part of Europe; and when they had, for more than a Thouſand Years, at the Expence of Millions of their Subjects Lives, rifled and plundered the World, they turned their Weapons upon themſelves, and expoſed the feeble Carcaſe of their Empire to be torn to Pieces.

The Fate of the inequitable Romans, and the Fall of their vaſt Empire, one would think, ought to ſerve as a Leſſon to Britons, and teach them to be content with the Fruits of their own fertile Iſland, and the Enjoyment of their Virtue and Honour, rather than to rifle and plunder not only India and Africa, and there, by deſtroying others, deſtroy themſelves. But that they ſhould, Roman-like, turn their Weapons upon themſelves, I mean upon their own Sons and Fellow-Citizens, the Colonies of North-America, is a Step ſo aſtoniſhing, that one would think God in his Wrath had confuſed our Councils, in order that this wide extended Empire ſhould undergo a ſimilar Fate with that at Rome.

If the Reader be deſirous of knowing from what Cauſe the Differences between us, and our Colonies, ariſes, I anſwer, from Duties being impoſed on them, for the Purpoſes of a Revenue; this has occaſioned great Uneaſineſs and Diſturbances amongſt them, and therefore it is thought neceſſary to ſend Troops, and keep a Standing Army in the Colonies, to enforce the Collection of a Revenue from a People who have none to give, becauſe all they receive by a circuitous Trade, from the reſt of the World, is remitted hither to our Merchants, in Payment for the immenſe Quantities of our Manufactures which they conſume.

I aſk then which is moſt deſirable, "that Duties be collected for the Support of a Standing Army in the Colonies, or that their Money paſs through the Hands of our Merchants and Manufacturers? The Abſurdity of a Standing Army in the Colonies, and to create a Revenue for their Support, will appear ſtill greater, when it is conſidered, that ſuch Troops are not only quartered in their great Towns, but many of them employed ſeveral Hundred Miles back in the Country at Detroit, Preſque-Iſle, Michilimackinac, Oſwego, Illinois, the Natches, on the Lakes Huron and Ontario, where we have built many Veſſels for uſeleſs Purpoſes; and from whence it is as impoſſible that Great-Britain can ever derive any more Advantage than from a Cruiſade to the Holy-Land, or from an Expedition to Faulkener's Iſland, the Land of Giants; yet for ſuch amazingly miſtaken Enterprizes, not only the People of England labour under heavy Taxes, but the Colonies muſt alſo pay Duties for the Purpoſes of a Revenue, in order to pay an Army to penetrate the unknown Regions and endleſs Foreſts of America, which ought to be left to the Americans themſelves to open as they become more populous.

But ſuch is the boundleſs Ambition of Britons, or their miſtaken Leaders, that they are graſping at the unexplored Regions of a Continent which moſt probably extends to Tartary, whilſt our Colonies which bound on the Atlantic, can only be uſeful to us, but whoſe Affections, by our late Policy, we have in great Meaſure forfeited, and, by our preſent Operations, we may totally loſe. What therefore have we to expect on the Arrival of our Troops at Boſton, I leave the Reader to conjecture, and ſhall conclude with my Motto, "That, Roman-like, by deſtroying others, we ſhall deſtroy ourſelves, and that being inceſſantly in Action, or in Battle, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

BOYER in his Hiſtory of the Reign of Queen Anne (ſpeaking of Lord Chief Juſtice HOLT) ſays, As no Lord Chief Juſtice, ever, perhaps, continued in that high Station ſo long as he, ſo there never was an abler, more unbiaſſed, or more upright Judge, ſince England was a Nation; he was a perfect Maſter of the Common Law; and as his Judgment was moſt ſolid, his Capacity great, and Underſtanding moſt clear, ſo he had a Firmneſs of Mind, and ſuch a Degree of Courage and Reſolution, as never to be brought to ſwerve in the leaſt from what he thought to be Law and Juſtice, not even by any Part of the Legiſlature itſelf.

There happened in his Time a Riot in Holborn; Notice of this being ſent to Whitehall, a Party of Guards were commanded to march to the Place, but they firſt ſent an Officer to the Chief Juſtice to acquaint him with the Deſign, and deſired him to ſend ſome of his People to attend the Soldiers, in order to give it a better Countenance. The Officer having delivered his Meſſage, Lord Chief Juſtice HOLT ſaid to him, "Suppoſe the People ſhould not diſperſe at your Appearance, what are you to do then?" Sir, anſwered the Officer, *we have Orders to fire upon them.* Have you, Sir, replied his Lordſhip? Then take Notice of what I ſay, "If there be *one Man killed*, and you are tried before me, I will take Care that you, and *every Soldier of your Party, ſhall be hanged*: Sir, added he, Go back *to thoſe who ſent you*, and acquaint them, that no Officer of mine ſhall attend Soldiers, and let them know, at the ſame Time, that the *Laws* of this Kingdom are *not* to be *executed* by the *Sword*; theſe Matters belong to the Civil Power, and you have nothing to do with them."

Upon this the Lord Chief Juſtice ordered his Tipſtaffs, with a few Conſtables to attend him, and he went himſelf in Perſon to the Place where the Tumult was, expoſtulated with the Mob, aſſured them that Juſtice ſhould be done upon the Perſons who were the Objects of their Indignation, and thus they all diſperſed quietly. I am, Sir, &c. VERAX.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, *of Aug.* 30.

I SHALL not pretend to enter into the Merits of Sir J——y A——t's Diſmiſſion from his Government of V——a. Every body knows he deſerves a great deal of the Public: And if what I have heard be true, even the preſent A——n do not refuſe it him. But there are a Number of buſy Incendiaries, who uſe every Means to poiſon the Minds of the good People of England, and to abuſe thoſe in Power, whoever they are. Theſe neither enquire into the Truth of the Matter, nor do they fail to ſhew the moſt diſagreeable View of every Action of the Miniſtry. An impudent Varlet Y. Z. in this Day's Paper, talks of Forty or Fifty Lives loſt in St. George's Fields. When was it? Others have heaped together a Parcel of ill-natur'd Lies, and given it the Name of an Account of the Diſmiſſion of Sir J——y A——t.

The Particulars of Sir J——y A———t's Diſmiſſion, I am told, are as follow: For very urgent Reaſons, it had been determined the Governor-General of every Province in America, ſhould reſide. Upon which Lord H—— wrote a Letter to Sir J——y, acquainting him of this Reſolution. After making very honourable Mention of his Service in America; how much his Country was obliged to him, for that Activity, Steadineſs, and Courage, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the Commander, and which, from his Example, diffuſed itſelf through the whole Army, by which Means the Britiſh Arms were crowned with Succeſs, and the War ſo happily concluded in that Part of the World. He mentioned the very high Opinion his M——y had of him both as a Man and as a Soldier, and how much it would be to his Satisfaction, was it ſuitable to Sir J——y's Inclinations and Circumſtances, to go to Virginia, and take upon him the ſupreme Command in that Province: But if it was not convenient, he might depend on it, that his M——y would take the earlieſt Opportunity of doing Juſtice to his Merits, by making him a Recompence equivalent at leaſt to the Loſs of his Government.

This Letter was ſcarce finiſhed when Sir J——y A——t called at Lord H———h's on ſome other Buſineſs. His Lordſhip took that Opportunity to explain the Intentions of Adminiſtration by ſuch a Meaſure, gave him the Letter, and Sir J——y ſeemed to be convinced of the Neceſſity of the Arrangement, acquieſced in the Propoſals made to him, and went away to all Appearance well ſatisfied.

If it was next Day or not, I know not, but Sir J——y very ſoon after this, demanded an Audience of his M——y, and reſigned the Command of his Regiments.

This not being accepted of, and the Miniſtry willing to keep ſuch a Man in the Service, and not wiſhing to give Cauſe for his Reſignation, endeavoured to reaſon with him; upon which he (Sir J——y A——t) delivered or ſent to the D. of G——n the following Articles of Accommodation.

1. A Britiſh Peerage to himſelf, and failing Heirs of his Body, to deſcend to his Brother the Colonel.

2. A Recompence equivalent to the Loſs of his Government.

3. An excluſive Right of working the Coal-Mines at Louiſbourg, to him, and his Heirs, for ever.

4. A Grant of Lands in America, to a certain Extent.

5. And in Caſe it ſhould be judged expedient to create American Peers, that he ſhould have the Preeminence.

The D. of G——n, on receiving this, begged to ſee Sir J——y; who ſent him Word, if the Interview was intended to induce him to lower his Demands, it was totally unneceſſary. His Grace then went to him, and gave him the following Anſwers.

1. Britiſh Peerages were generally given to ſuch, whoſe opulent Fortunes enabled them to ſupport that high Dignity. This Reaſon he apprehended Sir J——y could not plead.

2. It always had been his M——y's Intention to make him a Recompence [illegible]

3. Reaſons, Political and Commercial, [illegible] working of the American Coal-Mines at all.

4. He might have a Grant of Lands in America, when, where, and to what Extent he pleaſed; [illegible] did not apprehend there was the leaſt Reaſon [illegible] the Fifth Demand, as he ſuppoſed a Creation of American Peers would never take Place.

Sir J——y A———t's Regiments are not given away.

I ſhall make no Comment on this. I tell it as a Fact, which I have heard, from what People call good Authority. The Diſmiſſion of an experienced and deſerving Commander, requires ſome Attention; and there can be no Harm in making the Public acquainted with it. The Number of Falſehoods that have been ſpread abroad about this Tranſaction have induced me to ſend you this.

I muſt tell you, however, that my Information is Second-hand; but it may have this good Effect, even if not true, to induce thoſe who know the contrary to do as I have done. I ſhall therefore conclude with this Queſtion: Are theſe Things true or not?

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
[illegible]

FROM THE GAZETTEER AND NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE Minds of all who love Peace, and wiſh well to the Britiſh Empire, are at preſent in Diſtreſs about the Event of the Diſpute between the Mother-Country and Colonies. There are Two Methods of Proceeding in this Affair, either of which is infinitely more eligible, than the vigorous Meaſures propoſed by ſome.

1. To offer the Coloniſts a Repreſentation in Parliament, which, though incompetent, will place them on the ſame Footing with the Mother-Country (to which they have an unqueſtionable Right) and will render them more inexcuſeable than they are at preſent, in refuſing Submiſſion to the Laws, which they will then have in ſome Meaſure concurred in by their Repreſentatives.

2. Or, which is ſtill more eligible, to reſtore Things to the peaceful State they were in before the fatal Thought of Taxing the Colonies without giving them Repreſentatives, was ſtarted. This may be done, and the Authority of Government preſerved, by leaving the whole Affair to the K. who has it in his Power to delay the enforcing of the Taxation Laws, and to ſuffer the preſent ill-adviſed and oppreſſive Meaſures to prove ineffectual, and the former Method of Requiſition to take Place again; all to be done by Connivance and Underſtanding between the different Parts of the Legiſlature, and between the Mother-Country and Colonies.

O. M. P. R. S. J. A.

LONDON, *Sept.* 10.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter-General, has been pleaſed to eſtabliſh a ſufficient Number of Packet-Boats to ſail between Falmouth and New-York, Charles-Town, and the Weſt-India Iſlands, to ſupport a regular Monthly Correſpondence to, and from the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and all Parts of his Majeſty's extenſive Dominions in America:—The ſeveral Mails for America, upon this new Arrangement, were to be made up at the General Poſt-Office, in London, on Wedneſday the 5th of October,——and will continue to be diſpatched from thence in the ſame Manner upon the firſt Wedneſday in every Month.———The Mails for New-York to contain the Letters for all the Provinces on the Continent of America, from Virginia Northwards.———That for Charles-Town, to include all Letters for North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, except for Penſacola, the Letters for which Place are to be forwarded from Jamaica by every Opportunity.———And the Mail for the Weſt-Indies to contain the Letters for Barbados, all the Leeward-Iſlands, and Jamaica, from whence Packet-Boats are, inſtead of proceeding to Penſacola, to return immediately to Falmouth. Upon the Arrival of the ſeveral Mails from the General Poſt-Office, at Falmouth, the Packet-Boats are to proceed with them to Sea immediately, Wind and Weather permitting; but, if they ſhould be unavoidably detained One or more Days, ſuch Letters as come to the General Poſt-Office in London, are to be ſent every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, for Falmouth, for the Chance of the Packets under Sailing Orders; and, if failed, they are to be forwarded by the next Boat in Turn.

There was no Mail diſpatch'd for the Month of September; the firſt expected at New-York, is that which was to be made up the Fifth of October, according to the above new Arrangement.

There is now living in a Village in Kent, a Woman aged 92, who has a Daughter aged 71,—a Grand-Daughter 54, a Great-Grand-Daughter 36, which laſt has a Daughter, aged 17, and on the Point of Marriage.

There is now living at Rocheſter, Three Maiden Aunts, and Three at Town-Malden, in Kent, all Siſters, whoſe Ages together amount to 570 Years.

There is now living at Liſle, in Flanders, a Man aged 72, who has had by Two Wives 42 Children. He lately invited a Merchant of that Place to dine with him; He replied, he did not like Company; but, on his aſſuring the Merchant, there would be Nobody at home but his own Family, he accepted the Invitation; but, on his entering the Room, he was ſurprized to find 45 Places on the Table, whereupon he was going to retire, when the old Gentleman aſſured him, that there would be only himſelf, his Wife, and 42 Sons and Daughters, who conſtantly dined with him on his Birth-day. The Merchant ſtaid, and ſpent the Day with great Mirth and Feſtivity.

Extract and Tranſlation of a Letter from Rome, dated Aug. 1.

"We are informed that a noble Perſonage, a near Relation of his Holineſs, will ſoon ſet out for England. [illegible]

[illegible] Matters of [illegible] to this State.

"That a Permiſſion [illegible] be obtained from the Court of London, to raiſe in Ireland, Four Battalions of Catholics, and in Scotland, Two Battalions of Highlanders, each conſiſting of [illegible] Men, and to be officer'd by Natives from thoſe Countries. That Three Battalions are to garriſon the Town of Civita Vecchia, the others the Town of Ancona. Theſe Battalions [illegible] ally to be paid by us, but in Fact by Great-Britain. The Treaſury of Loretto is to be Security for the Repayment of that Sum. And, that the Two Ports of Ancona and Civita Vecchia, are to be declared free Ports, only to the Engliſh, with certain Privileges of Trade, and likewiſe at Rome, that will prove of mutual Benefit to the [illegible] States, and particularly [illegible] Commerce of Great-Britain.

"This Political [illegible] can only account for the Langour of your Miniſtry, in tamely permitting the French ſo eaſily to become Maſters of Corſica, of more Importance to your Trade in the Mediterranean, as well as to the Levant, than you are now ſenſible of; but you will hereafter.

"How happy a Proſpect for Rome! Should we be under your Protection, we may ſee Engliſh Colonies fixed in the Campagnia, ſurely as good a Country as Florida, where they will never prove ſo ungrateful as the Americans."

NEWCASTLE, *Auguſt* 17. A few Days ago as Two Men were paſſing through Long-[illegible] Churchyard, they obſerved ſome Bees riſing out of the Ground, and having a Spade with them, one of them, merely out of Curioſity, ſtruck the Spade into the Ground, and finding the Bees come out thicker, the deeper he dug, he continued digging until he unexpectedly came to a Coffin (there being no Similitude on the Spot of any Grave) which one of them ſtruck with the Spade, and immediately mouldered into Duſt: They then obſerved a Lump of Honeycomb, which One of them ſnatched up, and in breaking the ſame, found a human Scull, in the Cavity of which, the Bees had made the Honey.

ANNAPOLIS, December 15.

Some Days ago, a Man, belonging to the *Severn* Ferry-Boat, as he was [illegible] on the Bow of the ſame, and the Thowl Pin breaking, by the Force of his Stroke, he fell backwards, and was unfortunately drowned.

*** *The Northern Poſt is not yet come in.*

December 2, 1768.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, purſuant to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Charles Brooks, *late of* Prince-George's *County, on Monday the 2d Day of* January *next,*

THE whole Perſonal Eſtate of the Deceaſed, conſiſting of NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE, &c. &c. The Sale to continue 'til all is ſold off. The whole to be ſold for Sterling Caſh, or Current Money of *Maryland*.——Any Perſon, or Perſons, having any juſt Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, without further Trouble.

CHARLES BOONE, Executor.

December 7, 1768.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER,

TWO Hundred Acres of LAND, being Part of a Tract, called BROUGHTON-ASHLEY, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, about Three Miles from *Herring-Bay*. For Title and Terms, apply to *Thomas Gaſſaway Howard*, living near the ſaid Land

FRANCIS HOLLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Country-born Negro BOYS; the one about Twelve Years of Age, the other about Eight, and have both had the Small-Pox.——Any Perſon wanting ſuch, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Printers.

*** Likewiſe a good HOUSE-CARPENTER, who has near Five Years to ſerve.

December 14, 1768.

BROKE out of *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, on the Night of the 13th Inſtant, the Two following Men, *viz.*

WILLIAM [illegible], a Sailor, low Stature, black Hair, was committed as a Runaway laſt *July*. His Dreſs uncertain.

THOMAS [illegible], a Middle-ſized Man, pale Complexion, [illegible] Hair: Had on, when he went away, an old Buckſkin Coat, red Everlaſting Jacket, with Metal Buttons, and a Pair of Leather Breeches, and is by Trade a Shoemaker.——He was tried at laſt *April* Aſſize Court, on Suſpicion of murdering *John Ero*, and was committed by ſaid Court, for Want of Security, for his good Behaviour.

Whoever ſecures the above Men, ſhall have what Reward the Law allows, paid by

(3w) WILLIAM STEUART.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard King* [illegible], taken up as Strays, the Three following COWS, *viz.* one black, with a little White in her Flank, marked with a Crop in her left Ear, and a Slit in the right. The other Two red, the one mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, and [illegible] Under-Keel in the left Ear; and the other mark'd with a Crop and Two Slits in each Ear.

The Owner, or Owners, may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of [illegible] *Davis*, living near the Head of *Linganore*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bay MARE, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Thigh, with [illegible], has ſome Saddle Spots, and trots and gallops.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Ridgely*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, in the Year 1765, a red and white BULL, yearling, mark'd with a Crop and a Hole in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left; and has been ever ſince with my Cattle. (4w)

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Samuel Dorſey*, jun. on *Elk-Ridge* Landing, taken up as Strays, Two bright Bay Horſes, each Fourteen Hands and an Half high; One of them appears to be about Four, and the other Seven Years old; they have each a Star in the Forehead, and Snip on the Noſe, but no perceivable Brand.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE *in* BALTIMORE-TOWN, *on the* 3d *Day of* DECEMBER, 1768.

HERCULES COURTENAY, D. P. M.

B.

JAMES BARNES, near Elk-Ridge. Patt. [illegible]yle, to the Care Mr. George Stewart, at the Croſs-Roads. Hugh Birnie, to the Care of Mr. Robt. Greig, in Baltimore-Town. David Barclay, to the Care of the Rev. Mr. Landrum, in Baltimore County. Mathew Butler, to the Care Mr. Wm. Spear, Baltimore-Town. Richard Bennet, to be left at Thos. [illegible]bury's, in Gunpowder-Neck, Baltimore County. Hannah Bell, Servt. to Mordicie Selby, at Mr. Hall's, Mercht. Elk-Ridge. Mathew Brown, and John Richely, Baltimore County. Robert Bryarly, John Bryarly, Mary Brown, Baltimore County.

C.

David Crafford, at Little-Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. George Crim, to the Care Conrod Smith, Baltimore-Town, 3 Letters. Capt. Alexr. Colder, at Mr. Pamer's, Baltimore-Town. Palfry Collins, John Caſey, Capt. Mathew Craymor, Cornelius Calvert, 2 Letters, Baltimore-Town. John Calvert, Robt. Chalfant, Baltimore County.

D.

Lewis Dawſon, to the Care Mr. Robt. Purviance, Baltimore-Town. Thomas Demitt, Baltimore-Town.

E.

Eunice Ellis, to the Care Geo. Wells, Baltimore-Town. Thomas Everton, at Mr. Stephen Galtrels, Elk-Ridge.

F.

Chriſtopher Furrell, at Mr. Chriſtr. Curtis, Cooper, Baltimore-Town. John Friſby, at Mr. M'Chinly's Croſs Roads, Baltimore County. William Filips, Chair-maker, Thos. Fiſher, Baltimore-Town.

G.

Stephen Greſchene, at Mr. Preſton's, Stay-maker, Baltimore-Town. Mary Griffith, to the Care of Mr. Andrew Armſtrong, near Deer-Creek Baltimore County. Geo. Gaynor, at Benj. Culven, near the Croſs-Roads, Baltimore County. Robt. Greeg, John Goowin, Baltimore-Town.

H.

Joſeph Hayward, on Suſquehannah, Baltimore Co. John Harris, at John Bonds, Baltimore-Town. John Hunt, at Mr. Bryan Philpot's, in Baltimore-Town. Moſes Hallet, to the Care Dr. Henry Stevenſon, Baltimore-Town. Joſeph Hure, to the Care of Mr. John Cunyngham, Buſh River, Baltimore County. Mary Hunter, to the Care Capt. [illegible], in Baltimore County. James Hoppe, at Mr. Pen[illegible], in Baltimore-Town. James Hallam, at Mr. Thomas Durſey's, Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel County. Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel County. George Hooks, Andrew Houch, Tanner, Baltimore-Town. Dr. Philip Henderſon, Baltimore County. John Hollett, Fr. Co.

J. I.

Robt. or Thos. Johnſton, to the Care Mr. Long, Adam Inkenpront, Baltimore-Town.

K.

Edmond Kelly, Chairmaker, Capt. William Keais, Baltimore-Town.

L.

John Lewis, James Louthil, Robert Lang, 2; Baltimore-Town. Cornelious Lynch, Baltimore County.

M.

Jaſon Moore, to the Care of Thos. Moore, ſenior, near Deer-Creek, Mr. John M'Lure, to the Care of Jno. Hanna, Baltimore County. John Ma[illegible], Eſq; Sarah Mitchell, to the Care of Alexr. Stewart, 2; Mr. Manly, Chaiſemaker, Peter Maxwell, to the Care of Capt. Jno. Roſs, Capt. Molerſon, to the Care Mr. Jno. Purviance, Baltimore-Town.

N.

John Nutbrown, to the Care John Smith, Baltimore-Town.

R.

Mr. Rigel, George Robertſon, to the Care Mr. Jno. Roſt, Baltimore-Town. Thos. Reinhart, near Croſs-Roads, Baltimore County.

S.

Wm. Stevenſon, Shipwright, at Suſquehannah, Baltimore County. Robert [illegible], Baltimore-Town.

T.

Capt. Elijah Tilghman, to be left with Dr. Jno. Stevenſon, Baltimore-Town.

W.

John Wallis, To the Rev. Mr. John M'Pherſon, to the Care of Jno. M'Pherſon, Eſq; Maryland. Martha Wallis, Baltimore-Town. Charles Wardin, to the Care of the Rev. Mr. Andrew [illegible], Baltimore County.

A

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY

FOR RAISING

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS,

FOR FINISHING THE

MARKET-HOUSE & TOWN-HALL

IN

FREDERICK-TOWN, in FREDERICK County,

TO CONSIST OF

TWO THOUSAND TICKETS,

AT TWO DOLLARS each.

FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-SEVEN of which will be fortunate, without any Deduction, *viz.*

	1	Prize of 200 Dollars, is	200 Dollars.
	2	- - 100 - - -	200
	3	- - 50 - - -	150
	4	- - 25 - - -	100
	20	- - 15 - - -	300
	50	- - 10 - - -	500
	475	- - 4 - - -	1900
PRIZES,	557	First drawn Blank, -	25
BLANKS,	1443	Laſt drawn Blank, -	25
			600 Dolls. rais'd.
	2000	Tickets, 2 Dollars each,	4000 Dollars.

By the above SCHEME, there are little more than TWO BLANKS and an HALF to a PRIZE; and the Profits retained, are Fifteen *per Cent.* on the Whole.——When the TICKETS are diſpoſed of, the Drawing is to begin, (on Fourteen Days previous Notice, at leaſt, to be given in the MARYLAND GAZETTE) in the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County, in Preſence of Five of the Managers, at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall think proper to attend. The Drawing, it is hoped, will be in Six Months, at fartheſt, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are Meſſrs. *Chriſtopher Edelen, Caſper Shaaff, Thomas Price, George Murdock, Levy Cohan, Jacob Young, Lodowick Weltner, Charles Beatty, Joſeph Gaither, George Scott, Adam Fiſher, John Horſe, William Parker, Jacob Schley, Daniel Heughs, Upton Sheredine, George Stricker, Thomas Cramphin,* Jun. *William Deakin,* Jun. and *Andrew Stigar,* who are to give Bond, and be on Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be publiſhed in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, and the Prizes to be paid off, without any Deduction.——PRIZES not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforeſaid, to be deemed as generouſly given for the Uſe intended, and applied accordingly.

*** The Value of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, in PENNSYLVANIA Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar, in the Sale of TICKETS; and the ſame Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes drawn by the fortunate Adventurers.

N. B. TICKETS to be had of any of the MANAGERS, and at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS. (3m)

Nov. 26, 1768.

THE SNOW

APOLLO,

Capt. JOHN MIDFORD,

(*Being a Free-Bottom in* MARYLAND)

bound to *Patowmack* River, is expected to leave *Barbados* in *January* or *February* next. Any Gentleman inclined to ſhip WEST-INDIA GOODS in her, from thence, are requeſted to inform their Correſpondents thereof. She will alſo take in MERCHANDIZE for any other Part of MARYLAND; provided it is agreeable to the Owners to receive them in the Eaſtern Branch of ſaid River.

(2w) CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *for Caſh or Bills, the following Tracts of Land:*

THE NEW LITTLE-WOOD FOREST, 500 Acres.—The REFORM'D REBECCA, 240 Acres. This is under Leaſe for Seven Years, at [illegible] of Tobacco *per* Year; and 30 or 40 Acres of it, if properly cultivated, will make good Meadow.—POPLAR THICKET, 135 Acres; a little Part of it cleared, and in good Fence. All theſe Lands lie near each other, and near, or on the Line that divide *Prince-George's* and *Charles* Counties.—Credit will be given for all the Purchaſe-Money, on paying Intereſt, with Security.——Terms may be known, by applying to CLEM WHEELER.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joſias [illegible]*, in *Charles* County, near *Bryan-Town*, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has a long Tail, and hanging Mane, branded on the near Shoulder, with ſomething reſembling a Capital N: He has Saddle Spots on both Sides of his Back, near his Withers, as alſo ſome white Spots underneath his near hind Foot Lock; is a natural Pacer, and about 6 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

November 28, 1768.

RAN away from the *Neabſco* Iron-Works, in *Virginia*, on, or about the 10th of *October* laſt, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a ſower Look when taxed with any Thing amiſs; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and ſundry other Sorts of Cloaths, beſides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is ſuch a Proficient in that Buſineſs as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of ſmall Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. *John M'Millian* of *Prince-William* County, in *Virginia*, of much the ſame Age and Size as himſelf. They croſſed *Patowmack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the *Maryland* Shore, where they left [illegible] and have, from that Time, kept themſelves [illegible]covered. As *Billie* was ſome Time laſt Summer brought from *Carolina*, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Paſs, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of ſome Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to ſome Place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up [illegible] ſaid Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Tayloe's* Mine-Bank, in *Baltimore* County, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Diſtance from the ſaid Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

WANTED, on Hire, a PLANTATION, having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock thereon.——For Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living at the Plantation of Mr. *Heſſelius*, on the North-Side of *Severn*. JOHN GRANT.

October 20, 1768.

To be SOLD, *or let on* CHARTER,

THE SLOOP BETSEY, a ſtrong Veſſel, will carry about 3500 Buſhels, now lying at *Annapolis*, but will ſail the latter End of next Week, for *St. Leonard's* Creek, *Patuxent*. She is juſt cleaned, and well found, and will, if Chartered, be fit to receive her Lading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. *Joſhua Johnſon*, at *Annapolis*, or the Subſcriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK.

Queen-Anne, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time in *July* laſt, a Mulatto Servant Man, named PHILIP GRAY, a well-ſet Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. It is ſuppoſed that he is harboured by ſome free Negro, near *Elk-Ridge*, or has made off to *Baltimore* County. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſhall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, if brought to

(tf) W^m. T. WOOTTON.

October 10, 1768.

RAN away Yeſterday Morning, from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Nottingham*, an indented Servant Man, named GEORGE DILLADD, a Bricklayer by Trade, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is about Forty Years of Age, an *Engliſhman*, born in or near *Liverpool*, of a dark Complexion, and pitted with the Small-Pox; is afflicted with a remarkable Lameneſs, occaſioned by being ſhot through the left Leg, when in the Service, as a Soldier, in One of the Regiments in the late Wars in *America*, which makes him halt and [illegible] on his left Toes; the Calf of which Leg is much withered, and is much ſmaller than the other. Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with Horn Buttons, a brown Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, Breeches and Trowſers, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, a Bob-Wig, and an old Hat; has alſo with him ſundry Papers, among which is a Diſcharge from the Regiment he ſerved in, and a Diſcharge from the Hoſpital where the Cure of his Leg was effected, (which is now broke out again) he may probably make Uſe of the ſaid Diſcharges to paſs him off as a Freeman.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOHN F. A. PRIGGS.

SCHEME OF A
LOTTERY

For raiſing the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchaſing an ORGAN for the New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, *viz.*

Prizes.		Pounds.		Pounds.
5	of	100	are	500
5	—	50	—	250
10	—	25	—	250
20	—	10	—	200
100	—	5	—	500
860	—	30s.	—	1290
1000 Prizes.	First drawn Blank,			5
2000 Blanks.	Laſt drawn Blank,			5
3000 Tickets at 20s.				£. 3000

Fifteen *per Cent.* deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £. 450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the ſmall Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many conſiderable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purpoſes, and of various Conſtructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a Species of Gaming, it may be ſo, yet certainly this is the moſt juſtifiable, perhaps laudable, becauſe for Public Uſes. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which ſo good and uſeful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Adventurers may be aſſured it will be drawn as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold.——Immediately after Drawing, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* GAZETTES.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be eſteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, *William Ramſay, John Carlyle, John Dalton, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Thomas Fleeming, George Waſhington*. Truſtees, *Thomas Kirkpatrick, Henry Riddle, Richard Arle, Hall and Gilpin, William Runney, Robert Hariſon, Thomas Carſon*, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to diſcharge their Truſt.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the ſame Rate.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD *at the* PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE
MARYLAND ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1769,

CONTAINING many inſtructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Proſe and Verſe; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Diſorders incident to this Climate, &c. We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Cuſtomers only, as we ſhall diſpoſe of them at the uſual Price of 5s. *per* Dozen, or 8 Coppers ſingle.

Frederick-Town, Cæcil County, *Oct.* 24, 1768.

TO be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from *George* and *William Buck*, Eſqrs. Merchants of *Biddeford*, a Dwelling-Houſe in *Cheſter-Town*, compleatly finiſhed, with Eight Rooms, Six of which are richly papered. There is an excellent Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-Places, and every Thing compleat. On the Lot is a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of which are cloſe; a large Yard, with a good Well and new Pump in it, and every other Conveniency fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or public Buſineſs. On the ſame Lot is a large Brick Houſe, which, with a little Expence, might be converted into a good Store-Room and Compting-Houſe. For Terms of Sale, apply to

(tf) JOSEPH EARLE.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he keeps the Ferry from *Annapolis*, to *Kent-Iſland*, and *Rock-Hall*; and propoſes to carry, at the following Rates:

To KENT-ISLAND,

	£	s.	d.
For a Single Man, - - -	0	7	6
If more than one, each, - - - - -	0	3	9
A Single Man and Horſe, - - - -	0	10	0
If more, going in the ſame Boat, each,	0	7	6
For an open Chair, - - - - - - -	0	7	6
A Chaiſe, with a Top, - - - - - -	0	10	0
A Four-Wheel Chaiſe, - - - - - -	0	15	0
A Chariot, or Coach, - - - - - -	0	17	6

To ROCK-HALL,

For a Single Man, - - - - - - - -	0	15	0
If more, each, - - - - - - - - -	0	7	6
A Single Man and Horſe, - - - -	0	17	6
If more, in the ſame Boat, each, -	0	12	6
For an open Chair, - - - - - - -	0	12	6
A Chaiſe, with a Top, - - - - - -	0	15	0
A Four-Wheel Chaiſe, - - - - - -	0	17	6
A Chariot, or Coach, - - - - - -	1	2	6

And, as he keeps the beſt Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that croſs the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Thoſe who ſhall favour him with their Cuſtom, will greatly oblige,

Their humble Servant,

(tf) SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship NANCY, JAMES THOMPSON, [illegible] *from Liverpool and Dublin*, [illegible]
HUDSON & THOMPSON,
Who came in ſaid Ship, to ſettle at Baltimore-Town,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *European* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, *viz.* Woollen Drapery in all its Branches; Mercery; Haberdaſhery; Millinery; *Mancheſter* Goods; Saddlery; Stationary; Ship-Chandlery; Braziery; Cutlery and Hard-Ware; Dry-Saltery; Groceries; Felt and Caſtor Hats; Sailors, and Hunting Caps; ſtrip'd Linſeys; [illegible]; Superfine ribb'd Stockings; Worſted [illegible] ditto; Silk and Worſted ditto; Bays; [illegible] Blanketing; full Suits of Superfine Broad-Cloaths and Trimmings; Womens, Girls, and Childrens Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Aſſortment of *Iriſh* Linens; *German, Engliſh, Iriſh*, and *Scotch* Oſnabrigs; Hempen-Rolls; *German, Engliſh*, and *Iriſh* Dowlas; hempen and flaxen Sacking; *Warrington* Sail-Cloth; *Kendal*, and *Welſh* Cottons; Crown-Glaſs Squares of all Sizes; FF Gunpowder; Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint; Glaſs-Ware; Gardevine Squares; *French* Indigo; bottled Snuff; Roll-Brimſtone; Saltpetre; Copperas; Allum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens Leather, Calimanco, and Everlaſting Shoes; Childrens Morocco ditto; Hair Sifters; Lawn, and Silk Searchers; Pipes; Bruſhes of all Sorts; Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Wigs; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords; Top-Sean Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and Perch Lines; Halters and Treſſes; white Rope; Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Sean-Nets; mix'd Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Frying-Pans, Caſt Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, &c. *Engliſh* Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 5½ Dozen each; a very large Aſſortment of Crockery, and Earthen-Ware, conſiſting of moſt of the Articles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware; *Liverpool* fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too tedious to inſert here, will be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail, at a low Advance. The ſaid HUDSON and THOMPSON will import, annually, Spring and Fall, Cargoes of Goods. Such as pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom in the Wholeſale Way, may depend on being ſerved on eaſy Terms, and their Orders to *England* punctually obſerved and complied with. Patterns of ſeveral Sorts of Goods, ſuitable for the Spring, may be ſeen at their Store, in *Gay-Street*. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.——A young Man is wanted, that underſtands Buſineſs, and is well acquainted in *Baltimore* County.

*** The above Ship *Nancy, James Thompſon* Maſter, now lying at *Fell's* Point, ſails for *Dublin*, the 20th of *December* next, and will take in Goods at a low Freight. For Particulars, apply to *Hudſon* and *Thompſon*, or the Captain, on Board.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Annapolis, July 28, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Maſter, Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, has generouſly declined his Buſineſs, of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subſcriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. *Robert Couden's*, where he has ſupplied himſelf with a freſh Aſſortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Buſineſs, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being ſerved honeſtly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the neweſt Faſhions.

(tf) JAMES REID.

Annapolis, Sept. [illegible], 1768.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are hereby requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Courſe of ſeveral Years Dealing, given large and extenſive Credits, ſo as in many Inſtances to be a conſiderable Sufferer thereby, yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a Conviction of the Difficulties ariſing to Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Caſh in the Province, I have hitherto neglected to take the neceſſary Steps to compel Payment: I am however at laſt reduced to the Neceſſity of taking this preparatory Step, towards collecting my outſtanding Debts. Thoſe therefore who are intereſted, will, by a ſpeedy Compliance with this Requiſition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the uſual Method of Recovery by Law.

HENRY CATON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

[XXIVth Year.] THE [N°. 1215]

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, December 22, 1768.

LONDON, *September* 1.

FROM the King of Pruſſia's forming ſo many Magazines, and increaſing his Forces, it is conjectured that he is apprehenſive of the Houſe of Auſtria's renewing its old Pretenſions to Sileſia; and, that it was on this Account his Majeſty was induced to make Satiſfaction to his Subjects in that Province, for the Loſſes ſuſtained by them during the late War, which was a moſt maſterly Stroke of Policy, to ſecure their future Allegiance in caſe of a new, as Gratitude will bind them to exert their utmoſt, in Support of his Majeſty's Government.

There is now an extraordinary Pair of Twin-Brothers, at Low-Market, a Village in Wiltſhire, who will not be Ten Years old 'til the Firſt of November, yet one is Five Feet Nine Inches, and the other within an Half Inch of Six Feet high.

Sept. 9. The Duties of Goods imported, and entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe, during the Courſe of laſt Week, amounted to upwards of 220,000 l.

It is now ſtrongly reported, that a Tax will be laid very ſpeedily on all Diverſions.

Lately died, at Montpelier, in France, Iſrael Fonſeca, eſteemed one of the richeſt Jews in all the Levant. He has left his whole Fortune to the Grand Signior.

We hear that a Society of Jew Merchants are engaged in a Contract with General Paoli, for the immediate Payment of 300,000 l. for the future Privilege of an excluſive Right of the Exportation from Corſica of a certain valuable Commodity, little known at preſent to be the Produce of that Iſland.

We are told, that a certain Lady of Faſhion, has, at this Time, near 3000 l. per Annum, ariſing from the Half of the Salaries of Places which her Intereſt has procured for different Perſons.

BOSTON, *November* 17.

Captain Watt, arrived from London, in coming into the Harbour, he received a Shot from an armed Schooner, which carried away one of his Yards. Her Boat then boarded him, and took away 16 of his Seamen.—[The Importance of the Service in which the Fleet is now engaged, may perhaps apologize for their thus diſtreſſing our Merchants.]

We are told that Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of Admiralty for this Province, &c. has a yearly Salary of 600 l. Sterling allowed him out of the American Revenue; and that Three other Judges of Admiralty for North-America, will be appointed with the like Salaries.—[The only Recompence former Judges of Admiralty have received for their Services, was an Allowance of Five per Cent. out of the Proceeds of all Condemnations; and a fixed Allowance of 100 l. Sterling per Annum, would have ſatisfied the firſt Lawyers among us for Capacity and Character; and will Adminiſtration ever be able to perſuade Americans, that the Intention of this Revenue is to leſſen the National Debt, when they behold it ſo laviſhly beſtowed one Way and another upon the Tools of Power? Or, rather, muſt it not ſerve fully to convince them, that the Fruits of our Toil and Labour, torn from us by that Project, is to be held out as Baits and Lures to ſuch baſe Americans as can ſacrifice their Country, in order to realize them?]

Nov. 25. The Town-Watch has been lately greatly abuſed and interrupted in their Duty, by ſome Officers. Two of them came to the Town-Houſe Watch, with Swords under their Arms, calling them damned Scoundrels, forbidding them to challenge Officers as they paſſed, or to give the Time of Night in their Rounds, as alſo from keeping in the Watch-Houſe, threatening, that in ſuch Caſe, they would have them in Irons, and bring Four Regiments to blow them all to Hell; alſo telling the Watchmen, they were King's Soldiers, and Gentlemen, who had Orders from his Majeſty, and they were above the Selectmen, who gave them their Orders. Upon another Night, other Officers came to the Dock-Watch, one of them with a drawn Hanger or Bayonet, ſtriking it againſt the Door, and aſking, whether they thought the Times were now as they had been, and that they could ſtand Four Regiments; alſo damning them, and threatening to burn all of us to Aſhes, and to ſend us all to Hell in one Month's Time:——At another Time, the South-Watch was alſo aſſaulted, one of the Men ſtruck at, and much abuſed, with profane and threatening Language. The laſt Evening a Gentleman of Diſtinction ſeeing an Officer of a Man of War in the Coffee-Houſe, who had Two Evenings before called out to him in a rude Manner, thought proper to aſk him why he was thus accoſted; upon which the Officer deſired him to go into a Room, for he wanted the Pleaſure of taking his Life; that as he did not ſuppoſe him acquainted with the Sword, Piſtols would do; he then called out to the Gentleman, will you not fight me? Upon which the Gentleman deſired, and the Officer agreed to meet him at his Houſe in the Morning, to determine what was to be done; the Officer not coming, we hear the Gentleman, having learned that he was a Lieutenant of Marines, intended a Proſecution, but was prevented by his confining himſelf to his Ship. Captain W—n, of the Regulars, tho' bound to his good Behaviour, for the Negro Buſineſs, has, notwithſtanding repeated his Offences, by drawing his Sword upon ſome Perſons the laſt Evening, and otherwiſe abuſing them, and we hear Complaint has been made to one of our Magiſtrates reſpecting this Affair. [If ſuch Proceedings in our new Conſervators of the Peace were not ſo common, theſe Doings would appear ſtrange, but that they are ſo common,——this is ſtranger ſtill.]

Nov. 26. By the Ships juſt arrived from London and Briſtol, we have the agreeable Advice, that the political Tide was turning faſt; the Merchants and Manufacturers are looking more about them, and Ad—m—n are confounded, to find, that inſtead of a little Faction in one Province only, as G. B. repreſented it, the whole Continent are united in Oppoſition to Meaſures, which they apprehend to be not only Anti-Commercial but quite incompatible with their Rights, as Men, and as Britiſh Subjects: That all Parties among them diſavow the late Revenue Acts, and as its great Fautor is among the Dead, thoſe Acts being now deſtitute of all Support, will be repealed, and ſome Men among us, whoſe Importance grew out of them, be returned to their primitive Inſignificancy, if not called to a ſevere Account. American Publications are now read with Eagerneſs; the Principles upon which they turn, and the Spirit and Energy appearing in many of them, are highly applauded: Our Cauſe is at length brought where we have long wiſhed it to be, before the Public; it can be no longer injured by falſe Gloſſes, and the baſeſt Arts: A vaſt Majority is already in our Favour; and ſhall we now renounce the Principles, in Defence of which, we have already gained ſuch Merit and Applauſe, from our Brethren in Britain, many of whom, had at firſt Apprehenſions on the conteſted Points, different from our own? Some Tools of Power would perſuade us to this, they even beſeech us not to mention our Rights; but this would be to relinquiſh the beſt of Cauſes when we have the faireſt Proſpect of Succeſs. The Enemies to our Rights and Liberties have done their worſt, their Machinations and groſs Miſrepreſentations have procured a Standing Army for this Town; the inflamed Accounts, great Movements, and vaſt Expence, by which this has been effected, ſerved to fix the Attention of the Parent-Country, upon the American Diſpute; the Side that is ſupported by Truth and Equity, and Conſtitutional Principles, needs only Attention, in ſuch a Nation as Britain, in order to prevail; inſtead of being diſcouraged, we are invited by many on the other Side of the Water, of the firſt Character for political Wiſdom, and of no ſmall Influence in Government, to keep our Foot upon that Conſtitutional Ground, where from the Beginning we have placed it; they have aſſured us that this Ground will ſupport us, and we truſt in GOD we ſhall never be driven from it. The Miniſtry as well as the Nation will find Reaſon to rejoice at the prudent Manner in which we received the Troops, and in that Loyalty to our Sovereign, and Affection to the Parent-Country, which in this People has prevailed over all Reſentment. While the Nation are anxious 'til they hear the Event, none we know are more diſtreſſed than thoſe who influenced or gave the Order for ſo raſh and impolitic a Step:——The Apprehenſion of deſtroying, by its own military Force, the Channels of its Commerce and the Fountain of its Wealth, or of loſing in the Affections of America, a Reſource which nothing elſe can ſupply, has at length thoroughly alarmed the Nation! Who would have thought that any M———r would have driven ſo near a Precipice! We are now told that a Retreat is wiſhed for, in conſiſtence with the Honour of Government; this is what we ſincerely wiſh. Selfiſh and wicked Servants, with a tolerable Share of Art, may hold out falſe Lights, eſpecially, when the Scene of Action is diſtant, by which wiſe and great Men may be miſled; but is it not true Honour to rectify Miſtakes upon the avowed Principles of Truth and Equity? However this may be, we hope America will never renounce the Rights of Britiſh Subjects to form a Screen for any Miniſter.

Nov. 27. It ſeems not improper for the Day, to reflect with Concern on the Drunkenneſs, Debaucheries, and other Extravagancies which prevail by Means of the Troops being quartered in the midſt of a Town, where diſtilled Spirits are ſo cheap and plenty; as alſo on the many ſevere Whippings, which have been occaſioned thereby the laſt Week; and we cannot but expreſs our Fears, that Boſton will, before the Spring, produce as great a Change upon a Parcel of the beſt Soldiers of Britain, as the City of Capua did in a ſhorter Space of Time upon Hannibal's brave Army impoliticly quartered therein.

Nov. 28. As we have been favoured, by a Gentleman of Character with the following very material Piece of Intelligence, we take this earlieſt Opportunity of laying it before the Public.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bergen, in Norway, to his Correſpondent in Leith, dated Auguſt 22, 1768.

"A few Days ago arrived here, 7 Sail of French Iceland Fiſhermen, Part of a Fleet of 70 Sail, who, on their Station off Iceland, were boarded by a French Ship of War, with Orders for them immediately to make the beſt of their Way to France, for that War with England was juſt on the Point of being declared. There are ſeveral more of the Fleet arrived in the River, and ſeveral others put into the Northern Ports of this Kingdom."

Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; formerly Attorney-General of Rhode-Iſland, is appointed Judge of the new Superior Court of Vice Admiralty for the Southern Diſtrict of North-America, [illegible] at Charleſtown.

It is alſo reported, that Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; of New-Haven, is appointed another of theſe Judges for ſome Part of America. And that there will be Four in all; the Two other Places will be filled by Gentlemen belonging to this Province.

Yeſterday arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Roſe, from England, but laſt from New-Providence, where ſhe landed his Excellency Thomas Shirley, Eſq; lately appointed Governor of the Bahama Iſlands, in the room of his Father his Excellency Major General William Shirley, who alſo came Paſſenger in the Roſe to Boſton.

In Purſuance of a Deputation lately received from his Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort, Grand-Maſter of Maſons in England, on Wedneſday laſt, was ſolemnized, at a Grand-Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, in this Town, held at Concert-Hall, the Inſtallation of the Right Worſhipful John Rowe, Eſq; to be Grand-Maſter for North-America, in the room of the late Jeremy Gridley, Eſq; deceaſed.—After the Inſtallment the Fraternity in their Order, with their proper ſignificant Jewels and Badges, went in Proceſſion from Concert-Hall, attended by a very large Band of Muſic, to Trinity Church, where a Sermon was preached to the Brotherhood by the Reverend Mr. Baſs of Newbury: After Service they returned in Proceſſion, the Order of which was varied, to Concert-Hall, where was a moſt elegant Entertainment provided, and after Dinner they had a Variety of Muſic, &c. &c.

The Maſter of a Veſſel lately arrived at Marblehead, informs, that on the 10th Inſtant he ſaw a Ship in Lat. 38, and Long. 68, that had loſt her Foremaſt and Main-Topmaſt, was a ſquare-ſterned Veſſel, of about 4 or 500 Tons, and full of Men, but could not tell the Maſter's Name,———ſhe bore away to the Southward. This is ſuppoſed to be one of the Tranſports bound here with Part of the 65th Regiment from Cork, as one of the ſaid Tranſports is not yet got in.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Nov. 17.

"Some Time ago a Milliner's Apprentice of this City, having Occaſion to wait on her Grace the Dutcheſs of Gordon, who lately arrived here, being fearful of committing ſome Error in her Addreſs, ſhe went to conſult with a Friend about it, who told her that when ſhe came before the Dutcheſs ſhe muſt ſay her *Grace* to her, accordingly away went the Girl, and being introduced, after a very low Courteſy, ſhe ſaid, *For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us thankful*; to which the Dutcheſs anſwered *Amen.*"———

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) *Nov.* 14.

The Northweſt, North, and Northeaſt Parts of this Province, have lately been ſo greatly improved, that (altho' ſo many of the People have been a long Time paſt employed in the Works of Reformation, or Regulation) we are informed, the Quantity of Hemp made laſt Year, is nearly double this; that the Inhabitants now manufacture moſt of their Linens (ſuch as coſt in England from 12 to 18d. a Yard) Linſey-Woolſeys, and even coarſe Cloth; that it hath been propoſed, ſhortly, to eſtabliſh a Stocking Manufactory amongſt them; that Saw-Mills are erecting in different Parts; and that the Produce of good Wheat has been ſo great this Year, that we may ſoon expect, from Camden alone, 3000 Barrels of Flour, and 1500 of Ship Bread.

NEW-YORK, *November* 24.

To Philip Livingston, James Jauncey, James De Lancey, *and* Jacob Walton, Eſquires, *Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly for the City and County of New-York.*

Gentlemen,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York——having not only ſeen by the printed Proceedings of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, now ſitting, That a Requiſition of [illegible] has lately been made to them for Quartering of [illegible] in this City; but having alſo heard it reported that they may be in Danger of being diſſolved, if they preſume to read and anſwer *the Boſton Letter* as a Houſe; conceive it to be an indiſpenſable Duty we owe to ourſelves, and to our Poſterity, to convey to you, our Repreſentatives, by theſe our Inſtructions, the Sentiments of a great Number of your Conſtituents, as to the Part they expect you will act on an Occaſion, no leſs important and intereſting, than perhaps ever came under your Conſideration.——But, why do we ſay Conſideration!—For if you had a Right to conſider, you would have a Right to approve, or refuſe, as you thought fit; and in ſuch Caſe, might be ſaid to exerciſe your own Judgments without Reſtraint.——Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other Alternative, than to provide for defraying the Expence of Quartering the Troops——or ceaſe to exiſt as a Houſe.

The Act of Parliament laying you under this ſevere [illegible], is, we conceive, more oppreſſive and dangerous in its Conſequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for Reaſons too obvious to be enumerated. ——Nor can we comprehend the Difference (as to Taxation only) between a Law compelling our Repreſentatives to levy Taxes on us, or by taxing us directly, without the Conſent of ſuch Repreſentatives——In either Caſe, the very Eſſence and Idea of a free Repreſentation, is totally extinguiſhed and deſtroyed;—— nor is it of any Uſe to be anxious in the Choice of our Repreſentatives; if after they are choſen, they muſt be ſubject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other [illegible].——No, Gentlemen——We expect, and [illegible]

you, That while you are manifeſting your Zeal for promoting his Majeſty's Service, by providing Quarters for Troops in this City, as is pretended for *its Protection and Defence*; you do carefully avoid the moſt tacit Implication of having recognized the Act of Parliament, requiring you to make ſuch Proviſion, on Penalty of being deprived of your legiſlative Capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by ſeveral of the other Colony Aſſemblies, as a moſt flagrant Infraction of your ſacred Rights and Privileges.——We do therefore expect, [illegible] deſire that you will alſo bear Record againſt it, [illegible] uſe your beſt Endeavours to get Reſolves inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe, aſſerting, in the moſt firm, full, and perſpicuous Manner, your natural and conſtitutional Rights.——That Poſterity may know——that, however ready and deſirous you were, on all Occaſions, of demonſtrating your Loyalty and Affection to our moſt gracious Sovereign, no Menaces could deter you from ſhewing a due Regard to the invaluable Intereſts and Liberties of your Conſtituents.

As to the Circular Letter of Lord Hillſborough, inhibiting the reſpectable Aſſemblies on this Continent from anſwering the *Boſton Letter*; but requiring them *to treat it with the Contempt it deſerves*, on Pain of being immediately annihilated——we cannot but regard it as the moſt daring Inſult that ever was offered to any free Legiſlative Body.——And we therefore do inſtruct you, to move in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and to uſe your beſt Endeavours there, not only to have *the Boſton Letter* read, but alſo to have it anſwered in a reſpectful Manner; as it deſires nothing of her Siſter Colonies but to unite in ſeeking legal Redreſs from the Grievances they labour under.——And as the Unanimity it recommends to the Colonies, is their only Bulwark and Defence againſt the late Meaſures to oppreſs and enſlave them——any Attempts to divert, or intimidate you from ſo glorious a Purpoſe, ought to be treated with the Contempt and juſt Indignation, which they cannot but excite in the Minds of the virtuous Repreſentatives of a free People.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the Number of the reſpectable Signers of the Inſtructions now delivered you, we preſume you will be fully convinced that they contain the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will chearfully uſe your beſt Endeavours to carry them into Execution, agreeable to their Wiſhes; and we flatter ourſelves you will find them not foreign to the general Sentiments of the other Inhabitants of this Colony.

[*The foregoing were preſented on Thurſday laſt.*]

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated October 29.

"Major Rogers's Trial cloſed this Day: It held Ten Days, and I dare ſay, he will be very honourably acquitted. In the Courſe of the Trial, it appeared the Proſecution was formed from the utmoſt Prejudice and Malice, and entirely ill-grounded; and, though it is allowed, that from his Indifference and Carleſſneſs, upon ſome Occaſions, his Conduct was ſuch, as gave Room for ſome trifling Suſpicion; yet the Puniſhment, and moſt unheard of baſe Treatment, he met with in his Confinement, was enough for one of the greateſt Malefactors to have met with; we cannot however know the full Reſult of the Court-Martial 'til it comes from New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 22.

There has fallen a prodigious Quantity of Snow here ſince Tueſday Morning, it being now near Eighteen Inches deep on the Surface, which has not been the Caſe in this Climate, and at this Seaſon, for many Years paſt.

⁂ *We hope our Cuſtomers will excuſe us for giving them only a Half Sheet this Week, as we have not any material Intelligence to inſert:—We do not intend to repeat it more than once this Winter, which will be leſs than uſual.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND,

MAY it pleaſe your Excellency, to permit his Lordſhip's JUSTICES of QUEEN-ANNE's County Court, to offer you their Tribute of Gratitude, Eſteem and Reſpect, for the many Inſtances of your Regard for, and Care of, the Welfare and Happineſs of the People of MARYLAND, in the Courſe of an Adminiſtration, which has been honourable to yourſelf, and [illegible] thoſe over whom you have long preſided.

Give [illegible] Leave, alſo, Sir, to expreſs the Concern we really feel, at the Approach of that Time, when we have Reaſon to believe your Excellency is no longer to exerciſe the Powers of Government; a Period, which we are perſuaded, wou'd be leſs diſagreeable to his Majeſty's faithful Subjects here, in Proportion if it were much more remote.

We have the Honour to be,

SIR,

your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servants,

William Hopper,	*Chriſtopher Croſs Routh,*
Joſeph Smyth,	*Thomas Wright,*
John Brown,	*Turbutt Wright,*
George Garnett, jun.	*Richard Maſon,*
Benjamin Gould,	*Joſhua Clark.*

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands Accounts: Such-a-one, if well recommended for his Honeſty and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

AS WILLIAM BERRY, (Son of *Jeremiah*) of *Prince-George's* County, has endeavoured to hurt my Character, by ſaying many Things to my Prejudice, which would be too long to inſert the Particulars of here: I therefore certify, That the ſaid BERRY is a Liar, and as ſuch, I will make him appear, whenever called on ſo to do.

ANDREW BEALL.

November 30, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. JAMES EDELEN, *late of* Prince-George's *County, deceaſed, the Second Tueſday in* January *next, at the Mill, to the higheſt Bidder,*

ONE Half Part of a very good GRIST-MILL, in good Repair; has been built about Five Years; is ſituate within Half a Mile of *Piſcataway*, and has Plenty of Cuſtom. There is Ten Acres of Land belonging to the Whole, which would make a good Meadow. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may be ſhown the Premiſes, by applying to the Subſcriber, near *Piſcataway*. The Purchaſer may have Eight or Ten Years Credit for the Money, on paying Intereſt, and giving Security to

(w3) EDWARD EDELEN, Jun. Executor.

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, *on Tueſday the* 4*th Day of* April *next,*

THE valuable Tract of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acres, lying in *Prince-William* County, and within 18 Miles of *Colcheſter*, 14 of *Dumfries*, and 25 of *Falmouth*. This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and watered, has many valuable Improvements on it, and pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin preciſely at 12 o'Clock, at the Houſe of SCARLET MADDINS, on the Premiſes, and the Land ſold either in Lots, or the Whole, as ſhall be agreed upon on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Payment.

ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
(15w) DANIEL CARROLL,
HENRY ROZER.

Annapolis, December 20, 1768.

This is to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT the Subſcribers are lately arrived from ENGLAND, and propoſe, immediately after the Holidays, to open a SCHOOL, in a Room adjoining Mr. PETER HARTLAND's, oppoſite to the Houſe of Mr. JOHN BALL (until a more convenient Place can be had) and will teach ENGLISH, after a Method truly grammatical, whereby the young Scholars will, in a ſhort Time, be enabled to ſpeak and write as grammatical ENGLISH, as thoſe who have had the Advantage of a claſſical Education. WRITING and ARITHMETIC, in general, with all the lateſt Improvements, which will conſtitute a Syſtem of that invaluable Art, more worthy the Study and Attention of Youth, than perhaps has been laid before them in theſe Parts; alſo an extenſive Courſe of foreign Exchange, Menſuration, &c. &c. Merchants Accompts, as practis'd in the beſt Counting-Houſes in *London*, with all ſuch mercantile Precepts, Forms of Buſineſs, Letters in Trade, &c. as are fit to qualify Youth for the Counting-Houſe, or Public Offices.—The Subſcriber being perfectly acquainted, by Experience, in the above Branches, hopes that few can teach them in a more eaſy and intelligible Manner.

Knitting, Sewing, working upon Cat-gut, Muſlin, &c. alſo taught at the ſame Place.——Thoſe Gentlemen, &c. who pleaſe to favour either, or both of them, with their Children, may depend on their being faithfully inſtructed, by

Their moſt obedient humble Servants,

JOHN & SALLY STOTT.

⁂ They propoſe keeping an Evening-School for the Convenience of thoſe who cannot attend during the Day.

December 12, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Piſcataway*, an indented Servant Man, named THOMAS CORESHIL, by Trade a Stone-Maſon, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, is well ſet, and turns his Toes in when he walks.——He had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt, and a new light-coloured Kerſey Coat and Breeches, with flat Metal Buttons. Whoever ſecures the ſaid CORESHIL, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the Law allows, paid by WILLIAM DIGGES.

THERE is at the Plantation of [illegible], living in *Britain-Ridge* Foreſt, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-ſized black HORSE, with a little White in his Forehead, and ſome white Hairs round his Eyes, and Two large Saddle Spots on each Side of his Back: He is branded, but, with what is uncertain.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Wood*, in *Prince-George's* County, about Eight Miles from *Piſcataway*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall black HORSE, about 12 Hands high: Has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, both his hind Feet, and his left Fore-Foot is white. He trots and gallops, is between 6 and 7 Years old, but has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

A LIST *of the* LETTERS *remaining in the* POST-OFFICE, CHARLES-TOWN, MARYLAND.

ANDREW COULTER, D. P. M.

A. PETER AHYRS. Robert Armſtrong, living at Deer-Creek.

B. Meſſrs. Brewton & Smith, Charles-Town. Mrs. Brown, at the Dial in Charles-Town, or elſewhere, 3. Seth Botwood, at the Iron-Works, Principio, Maryland.

C. Samuel CranDall, in Charles-Town. James Currygan, in Maſh-Creek, Pennſylvania.

D. Dr. John Doncaſtle, at Charles-Town. Mrs. Ciſly Davis, Wife of David Davis, at Ararat-River. Samuel Dunlopp, in Cæcil County.

E. Sarah Edgar, in Charles-Town.

F. Henry Firca, Sawyer, near Widow Holingſworth.

H. John Harriſon, Merchant, Nottingham, Maryland. Monſieur Hemely, Miniſter François. Mary Hew, in Coldrane Townſhip.

J. Chriſtopher Jones, on Octorara, Cæcil County.

K. John Kidd, and Andrew Kidd, in Cæcil County. John Kelly, Blackſmith, Charles-Town.

L. Mrs. Mary Linigin, in Charles-Town.

M. Samuel Mortan, jun. in Maryland. John McFerrard, at Edward Dougherty's, and Margaret May, in Charles-Town. John Morgan, on Elk-River. Thomas McElroy, Saſafras-Neck, and James Morris, Cæcil County. William Miller, at the Croſs-Roads, Baltimore.

N. Philip Noble, Elk-Ferry.

P. Andrew Peagan, Cheſnut-Leven, 3; John Price, near Charles-Town. William Philips, Baltimore County.

S. John Scoles, Thomas Scoles, and Sarah Scoles, near Charles-Town. John Shields, near Muddy-Run.

T. Mrs. Thompſon, Kent-County. Mrs. Agnes Tweed, on Octorara.

W. John Williſon, Baltimore County.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Maryland, Sept. 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Buſh-Creek*, near *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, the Two following Convict Servants, *viz.*

WILLIAM SIMMONS, an *Engliſhman*, by Trade a Barber, is fond of expreſſing his Calling; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a ſandy Colour, has large white Eyes, and very high Cheek Bones: Had on a Check Shirt, blue Cloth double-breaſted Jacket, a Pair of Country Linen Trowſers, old Shoes, and a Caſtor Hat, half worn.

WILLIAM BURNS, an *Engliſhman*, a luſty well made Fellow, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a yellow Colour, has a very brazen Look, and is much given to Swearing, he alſo has a large Scar on his right Arm, which he often ſhows when in Company: Had on a Crocus Shirt, brown Kerſey Jacket, a Pair of full'd Country Cloth Breeches, old Hat and Shoes; they alſo took with them, a ſtrip'd Match-Coat Blanket. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo as their Maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, if brought home, paid by (7w) WILLIAM DUVALL.

⁂ I have been informed of Two Men, anſwering the above Deſcription, being ſeen paſſing from *Lower-Marlborough*, down *Patuxent* River; and, as Freemen, offering themſelves to man any Veſſel going to Sea. If any Captains of Veſſels, or others, ſhould remember employing them, on giving me Notice thereof, the Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged; and, if they are taken up, 'tis requeſted particular Care may be taken of them, as they are both grand Villains, and will endeavour, if poſſible, to make their Eſcape. *W. D.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.